FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 119 *20 June 1978*

ARGENTINA

Montoneros Bomb Sarmiento Railroad Station B 1 1/A6
Montoneros Representatives Tell of Argentine Activities B 1 1/A6
[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 19 Jun]
Deported Peruvian General Arrives in Jujuy B 2 1/A7
Foreign Minister Leaves for OAS Session B 2 1/A7
Chilean Army Chief Arrives for Visit B 2 1/A7
Labor Leader Bravo Released From Detention B 3 1/A8
Labor Minister Reports on ILO Meeting B 3 1/A8
Official Interviewed on Antarctic Question B 4 1/A9
[LA NACION 13 Jun]
Briefs: Foreign Investments Approved; Nestle To Invest; Inflation Forecast B 5 1/A10

BOLIVIA

URUPABOL Meeting Postponed Indefinitely C 1 1/A11
Cabinet Approves Port on Paraguay River C 1 1/A11
Charges of Electoral Irregularities Answered C 1 1/A11

BRAZIL

Japan's Prince Akihito Meets Geisel, Visits Senate D 1 1/A13
Itamaraty Considers Visit Important D 1 1/A13
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 15 Jun]
New Netherlands-FRG-UK Uranium Proposal Received D 1 1/A13
Republic of China Plans To Purchase Sonda Rockets D 1 1/A13
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 15 Jun]
O ESTADO Questions Figueiredo's Latest Interviews [18 Jun] D 2 1/A14
New Chief of Intelligence Service Sworn In D 4 1/B2
Minister Expects 'Major Losses' From Swine Fever D 4 1/B2
Briefs: Audience for Communist Radios; PETROBRAS Discovers Oil D 4 1/B2

ECUADOR

Nuclear Cooperation Agreement Signed With Spain G 1 1/B3
Official Notes Possibility of Two-Stage Elections G 1 1/B3

PARAGUAY

Carter's Stand on Cuban Intervention Supported H 1 1/B4
[ULTIMA HORA 17 Jun]
Foreign Minister Nogues Leaves for OAS Session H 2 1/B5
[ULTIMA HORA 17 Jun]
Radical Liberals Want Political Prisoners Freed H 2 1/B5
[ULTIMA HORA 17 Jun]
PDC Blasts Government Reaction to Laino Case H 2 1/B5
[ULTIMA HORA 14 Jun]

PERU

Aprista Party Continues To Lead in Elections J 1 1/B6
Assembly Seat Assignments Projected J 1 1/B6
Morales Comments on Elections J 2 1/B7
Revolutionary Socialist Party Leader Arrested J 2 1/B7
Rodriguez Deported J 2 1/B7
Chilean Foreign Minister Cubillos Concludes Official Visit J 3 1/B8
Cubillos Dinner Remarks J 3 1/B8
Report on Press Conference J 3 1/B8
Cubillos Decorates De la Puente J 4 1/B9
Agreements, Joint Communique Signed J 5 1/B10
More on Joint Communique J 5 1/B10
Briefs: Credit Agreement With Netherlands; Drug Ring Disbanded; Earth Satellite Stations; Minister to Caracas; Relations With Egypt; AEROPERU To Increase Flights J 6 1/B11

VENEZUELA

Foreign Minister on Diplomatic Pouch Charges in USSR L 1 1/B12
Ambassador To Transfer to PRC L 1 1/B12
Soviet Journalist Reportedly Expelled for Spying L 1 1/B12
Perez Criticized for Associating With Torrijos, Castro L 2 1/B13
Official Says Oil Future Guaranteed for Years To Come L 2 1/B13

MEXICO

PEMEX Official Explains Reasons for Not Joining OPEC M 1 1/B14
Steady Reduction of PEMEX Foreign Debt Noted M 1 1/B14

PANAMA

Torrijos Interviewed Following Carter Visit [CRITICA 19 Jun] N 1 1/C1
CRITICA Notes Carter's Welcome, Praises Speech [17 Jun] N 2 1/C2
Report on Bilateral Costa Rican-Panamanian Committees N 3 1/C3
ACAN on 'New Era' in Inter-American Relations N 3 1/C3

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Bomb Explosion Reported at Argentine Embassy P 1 1/C6
Assembly Ratifies Human Rights Convention P 1 1/C6

GUATEMALA

Talks on Belize Issue Resumed With UK P 1 1/C6

HONDURAS

Melgar Castro Satisfactory After Hernia Operation P 2 1/C7

NICARAGUA

Somoza Comments on Caribbean Cays, Other Topics	P 2	1/C7
Human Rights, Opposition	P 3	1/C8
Communist Party Interested in Opposition Front	P 3	1/C8

CUBA

Magazine Scores U.S. Human Rights Policy	Q 1	1/C9
NATO Support for South Africa Denounced	Q 2	1/C10
Havana Reiterates Solidarity With Puerto Rico	Q 2	1/C10
UNESCO Socialist Countries Meeting Ends	Q 3	1/C11
Rafael Rodriguez Receives WFP Executive Director	Q 3	1/C11
Official Departs Havana	Q 3	1/C11

OTHER COUNTRIES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

President-elect Denounces Government Decision [Havana]	V 1	1/C12

GUYANA

PRC Vice Premier To Pay Visit	V 1	1/C12
Police Force To Be Wing of PNC [DAILY GLEANER 13 Jun]	V 1	1/C12
Burnham: Parties Will Not Be Banned [ADVOCATE-NEWS 14 Jun]	V 2	1/C13

Item 856-B-5

P-Ex 7.10: FBIS-LAT-78-119

FBIS-LAT-78-119
Tuesday
20 June 1978
Vol VI No 119

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

LATIN AMERICA

42

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

MONTONEROS BOMB SARMIENTO RAILROAD STATION

PY200050Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 19 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun--According to police sources, a bomb of moderate power exploded today in the powerplant of the Sarmiento railroad station, 13 km west of here. The explosion caused only minor damages, and railroad services were not affected. The Montoneros guerrilla organization (leftist Peronist) claimed responsibility for the explosion.

MONTONEROS REPRESENTATIVES TELL OF ARGENTINE ACTIVITIES

DW191155Y Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 19 Jun 78 p 137 DW

[Text] The general secretary of the political department of the Argentine guerrilla movement Montoneros, Norberto Armando Habeggar, and his press secretary, Juan Gelman, both living underground since March 1976, gave the following interview to Madrid SPIEGEL correspondent Volkhart Mueller in a worker's district of Buenos Aires:

SPIEGEL: According to the figures of the military, some 3,000 Montoneros were killed, captured or missing following their fight against the dictatorship. The wave of rebellion in Argentina almost ebbed away. Is there still an organization in the inland?

Montoneros: We suffered grave, very grave losses. We reached our lowest point in April 1977, but since then we have regained our strength and this meeting with DER SPIEGEL demonstrates that. We are pursuing a tactic of small steps. At the moment, for instance, it would be idiotic to call a general strike.

SPIEGEL: The Montoneros let the soccer fans know that they would not stage any acts of violence during the soccer world championships. Is that so?

Montoneros: We just established a free zone around the soccer world championships. In other words: no armed confrontation within an area of 600 meters around the stadiums, and no violence in all zones where there are soccer players, technical assistants or journalists, regardless of their country. In addition there exists an order from the commander of the Montonero army, Firmenich, which strictly forbids conflicts which might endanger the security or physical integrity of the soccer players, technicians, and journalists. We want to use the soccer championships as an opposition tribune.

SPIEGEL: The police have established perfect control over the people in the stadium. Those wanting to buy tickets have to give their name, place of residence, and place of employment. Will demonstrations be possible in such a case?

Montoneros: The control system is perfect, but the organizers probably did not take into consideration the corruptness of their own people. We have bought hundreds of tickets without any control, but at highly inflated prices. The military personnel on the organizational staff of the world championships are offering them on the black market in order to improve their salaries. They are the same military personnel who justified the computer control of the tickets in order to eliminate a black market.

DEPORTED PERUVIAN GENERAL ARRIVES IN JUJUY

PY191945Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1810 GMT 19 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun--According to reports from very reliable sources in Jujuy, Peruvian Gen Leonidas Rodriguez Figueroa, who was detained and deported yesterday by the Peruvian authorities, arrived at the Jujuy international airport before noon today.

Members of the federal police were waiting for the Peruvian officer and transferred him to the 20th mountain infantry regiment grounds, where he will remain until a final decision on his situation is made. General Rodriguez did not make any statements on his arrival. It is not known whether he will request asylum or be transferred to another location.

FOREIGN MINISTER MONTES LEAVES FOR OAS SESSION

PY171418Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2257 GMT 16 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun--Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes left tonight for Washington D.C., where he will attend the eighth OAS general assembly which starts on Wednesday.

During a talk with journalists before his departure, the foreign minister did not reject the possibility that outside the framework of the OAS assembly he will meet with Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues and Brazilian Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira to discuss the Corpus and Itapu hydroelectric dams. The foreign minister answered: "It is almost certain that we will meet and that this will be one of the subjects discussed."

He reiterated that he will propose discussion of the human rights issue together with that of terrorism because, he said, Argentina believes there is a close relationship between respect for human rights and international terrorism. The only ones who do not respect human rights are terrorists.

Vice Admiral Montes added: In addition to the human rights issue this OAS assembly will also discuss the economic situation, where we believe a decision must be made to enforce the new economic order proposed last year at the OAS assembly and at the United Nations.

In regard to the negotiations of the joint Argentine-Chilean commission on the border dispute in the Beagle Channel, Montes expressed his optimism in view of the "conciliatory spirit motivating us."

The foreign minister is accompanied by Capt Gualter Allara, under secretary of foreign relations; Juan Carlos Arlia, chief of foreign policy coordination; and a small entourage.

CHILEAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY171601Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0055 GMT 17 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun--Maj Gen Raul Washington Carrasco Fernandez, chief of staff of the Chilean Army, arrived tonight on an unofficial visit at the personal invitation of Maj Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, chief of staff of the Argentine Army. The visitor is accompanied by Gen Agustin Toro Davila. The two high-ranking Chilean officers were received at Ezeiza International Airport by General Viola.

LABOR LEADER BRAVO RELEASED FROM DETENTION

PY171738Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1310 GMT 17 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun--Spokesmen of the Argentin Educational Workers Federation [CTERA] reported today that Alfredo Bravo, secretary general of that labor organization, is free at home but under surveillance.

According to the report Bravo, who is at the disposal of the executive branch, was released yesterday afternoon when the union leader arrived at his home in Buenos Aires.

Bravo was detained on 8 September 1977 by persons who identified themselves as members of the Federal Police Coordination Board. At the time of apprehension he worked at the No 6 adult education school in school district No 7 in this capital.

In a communique issued on 20 September of last year, the Interior Ministry officially reported that Bravo was in detention and at the disposal of the executive branch. It was said that the place where the union leader was detained was the city of La Plata.

Since that time several institutions have shown interest in Bravo's release, and CTERA today expressed the gratitutde of the organization to those who have requested the release of its secretary general.

LABOR MINISTER REPORTS ON ILO MEETING

PY171445Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 17 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Brig Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo, the labor minister, has asserted that the government will not change its policy and will continue to fulfill its goals to seek the full normalization of union activities at the right time and under the right circumstances. He made this remark yesterday at Ezeiza International Airport when he met with members of the press who awaited his return from Geneva, Switzerland, where he took part in the annual assembly of the International Labor Organization [ILO].

General Liendo emphasized the importance of the nomination and election of the Argentine delegation to the ILO Administrative Council's three departments. He said: This places us in the position which we know Argentina deserves among the world's nations.

With regard to the possibility of the ILO's undertaking a study mission to determine the real labor situation in our country, the minister answered that his explanation of our nation's situation created conditions which may prevent a study commission visit to Argentina.

He emphasized: There is no need to come here to see anything, not since we traveled to the ILO and other international forums to tell how things really are.

He mentioned the soccer World Cup, saying that he was informed that the opening ceremony was not broadcast in some European countries. Instead, an anti-Argentina program was broadcast. Evidently, he added, a large number of Europeans are being denied information about us and are provided with completely perverted reports.

However, he explained that the opening ceremony of the World Cup was broadcast normally in many nations. He added: So much information reaches these people about us that we will be able to counteract the campaign to discredit Argentina within a reasonable period of time.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ANTARCTIC QUESTION

FY162016Y Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 13 Jun 78 p 7 PY

[Undated exclusive interview with Rear Adm Jorge Alberto Fraga (ret), chief of the National Directorate of the Antarctic, presumably in Buenos Aires]

[Text] [Question] Is not the Antarctic problem behind the Beagle Channel conflict which our country is having with Chile?

[Answer] First of all, I will answer this question as a private individual. It is clearly expressed in both the agreement reached in 1971 and in the documents of the current negotiations with Chile that the Antarctic question is an independent question. Nevertheless, in my opinion, in view of the increasing interest in establishing maritime jurisdictions and in view of the proximity of the southern continent and the tip of our continent, it is not strange that the researchers of the geopolitical aspects of that area believe that there is a possibility for future implications.

[Question] The Antarctic treaty which put on ice the sovereignty question of that continent expires in 1991. At that time, and it is foreseeable that it may occur long before, an international discussion among the affected countries may begin. What will Argentina's situation be and the situation of its rights over the area which it now occupies on that continent?

[Answer] It is true that the Antarctic treaty expires that year, but that does not mean its automatic abrogation because it does not have a renunciation clause and for a nation to free itself from the treaty will be a difficult process. Nevertheless, the Antarctic situation is developing in such a way that it is foreseeable that the treaty will be modified, expanded or replaced before the expiration date.

[Question] There are great powers interested in internationalizing the Antarctic after 1991. In this regard, there are several legal theories and some of them are contradictory. What is your opinion on this matter?

[Answer] There are some trends toward internationalization but no agreements have been reached. There is now a kind of condominium among the countries which are members of the Antarctic treaty, but the great powers have not recognized the partial or special sovereignties claimed by these 13 countries which are members of the treaty.

[Question] Are there other countries advocating internationalization?

[Answer] Demands for complete internationalization were sponsored by India and other developing or nonalined countries as well as by some organizations. It is a disturbing subject but it has never been proposed in an organized way.

[Question] The continued possession of the territory which is being claimed is fundamental.

[Answer] The Argentine strategy regarding the Antarctic is provided for by the executive branch and its international handling is a responsibility of the Foreign Ministry. Regarding Argentine activity, however, active presence is undoubtedly essential. Therefore, the means to make this presence continued and appropriate are necessary.

[Question] By the end of this century and the beginning of the next, two of the main problems--at the world level--will be food and energy. The Antarctic presumably has abundant wealth in fish, minerals and energy resources. It will be widely desired.

[Answer] Economic aspects have always influenced man's activities. Seals and whales are caught in this area and at present there is also abundant krill fishing; there are minerals and presumably also oil. The appearance of economic issues makes political problems more difficult. In the Antarctic some countries claim the same sector such as our country, Chile and Great Britain. There are nonclaiming countries which, in general, do not desire any recognition of sectors. There are some countries supporting the Antarctic which are not yet in the Antarctic but which will probably want to be there, and there are still other countries whose future intentions are difficult to predict.

[Question] A surprising theory has been designed by Brazil--a theory of proximity [defrontacao]--which is based on the assumption that the South American countries are located in front of the Antarctic and that geographically they extend into it. Disregarding "uti possidetis iure" and the 1959 treaty, what is your opinion?

[Answer] The theory of proximity, which is nothing more than the alloting of sectors to each South American country, would considerably reduce the Argentine sector, giving Brazil and Chile parts of the sectors claimed by our country. Geographer Terezinha de Castro believes, however, that this principle should be applied to a wide sector of South American countries and countries of the Southern Hamisphere which face the Antarctic. This is in agreement with the security zone established by the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947, which casts aside the claims of the powers of the Northern Hemisphere, such as Great Britain.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS APPROVED--Buenos Aires, 13 Jun--The executive branch has authorized the Banque Europeene Pour l'Amerique Latine S.A. (Beal) to invest $1,481,000 in its local subsidiary, Banco Europeo para la America Latina, for five new branches authorized by the central bank. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1533 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY]

NESTLE TO INVEST--The executive branch has approved the investment of 5,999,600 Swiss francs by the Nestle Co to purchase 99.98 percent of stocks of the Eruticon Co. This investment must enter the country in the following manner: 3,999,600 Swiss francs in 1978 and 2 million in 1979. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0650 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY]

INFLATION FORECAST--According to a survey of 100 firms carried out in April by the Foundation for Latin American Economic Research [FIEL]; the inflation rate for this year in Argentina will be 104.4 percent; the dollar exchange rate by the end of December will be about 1,141 Argentine pesos; and the GNP will reportedly increase in 12 months by 3.7 percent. FIEL reports that this new inflation rate is lower than the one obtained in a survey carried out in November 1977, which forecast a rate of 107.4 percent. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2012 GMT 16 Jun 78 PY]

URUPABOL MEETING POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

PY191508Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Government has announced that it is impossible for Bolivia to attend the URAPABOL--Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia--ministerial meeting which was to be held in Montevideo, Uruguay, on 22-23 June.

The Paraguayan finance minister, who is also the president of the joint commission of this subregional group, has reported that he received a telegram from Bolivia stating that the dates proposed by the Uruguayan Government are unacceptable. Bolivia, however, does not state a preferable date so talks reportedly have to be held to arrange a new date. Uruguay must be consulted since it is the site of the event.

The Montevideo meeting, which had been accepted last week by Paraguay but was turned down by Bolivia, would have been the eighth meeting of the URUPABOL Permanent Joint Commission. The commission was going to discuss the approval of the constituent agreement of the organization.

A communique from the Uruguayan Economy and Finance Ministry reported that the eighth meeting will not be held as scheduled because the countries summoned cannot attend on 22 June.

CABINET APPROVES PORT ON PARAGUAY RIVER

PY170210Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Jun 78 PY

[Text] According to a measure adopted today by the Council of Ministers, in the very near future Bolivia will have its own port on national territory, which will give it direct access to the Atlantic Ocean.

The ministers of defense and transport and communications said that with the construction of this port Bolivia will have crystalized one of its dearest dreams, direct access to the Atlantic Ocean.

This access will be through Port Quijarro, Santa Cruz Department, which will be connected to the Paraguay River by the (?Tamingo) Canal. Ore from the El Mutun field and the larger part of the eastern region's agricultural production will be transported on this waterway to foreign markets. [passage indistinct]

The defense minister said that El Mutun ore and agricultural products will be channelled through Port Quijarro and that barges of 1,000-tons capacity will be used.

Currently, all products bound for the Atlantic leave Bolivia through Santa Cruz-Yacuiba and Yacuiba-Rosario [Argentina], with very high transport costs.

CHARGES OF ELECTORAL IRREGULARITIES ANSWERED

PY171507Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Charges made by various political parties that departmental officials are interfering with the proselytizing campaign in various parts of the country are the result of their excessive suspicion. The following is a statement made by the interior minister regarding the influence exercised mainly by prefects and mayors in the interior of the country over the opposition candidates. Regarding this matter, General Jimenez Gallo made the following explanation of the position of his ministry.

[begin Jimenez Gallo recording] The [electoral] court has submitted a presentation in general terms which we might say reflects several charges which, as I have already told you, respond to a general sensitivity. Everyone is very sensitive about a number of flaws, but this is, after all, only the sensitivity natural to the competition in an electoral campaign. I don't think this is so important that it should cause us to make a report.

As to whether some officials, as you have mentioned, such as prefects or mayors, have taken up partisan positions, I would say that in this kind of process the government is blamed for everything that goes wrong. Government officials are blamed for everything, and the Interior Ministry is the last to learn about anything. [end recording]

Regarding the specific charge that Victor Paz supporters had been dispersed with tear gas in Santa Cruz, the minister said that immediately after that event three youngsters who said they were members of the National Revolutionary Movement were temporarily detained. The minister did not give any further details.

Jimenez Gallo also referred to charges made by the Bolivian Socialist Falange, a christian democratic group, regarding the increase by 1 million of the number of voters throughout the country within 24 hours. He indicated that the population and housing census carried out in 1976 gave an estimated total of 2.3 million potential voters, over 80 percent of whom could be available to vote. In any case, he said, the National Electoral Court is responsible for making the appropriate official reports.

He also denied that the Interior Ministry under secretary is exerting pressure on officials of the National Electoral Court, stating that a situation like this would not be allowed.

Regarding the political document proposing, among other points, reform of the legislative branch, making it into a two-chamber system, Jimenez Gallo said:

[begin recording] No. Now, since a constituent assembly will be called to revise parts of our constitution, it is obvious that the political parties or the politicians who believe they will become members of the chambers, will give their ideas about the composition of the legislative branch. But this is still only a project; the ideas are only that. There is nothing written yet, and it is a far cry between what may be written now and what may come about, isn't there? [end recording]

He also referred to the events in Achacachi, denounced by the People's Nationalist Union and by the Democratic and Popular Unity Front, indicating that the incidents were in the hands of the common courts.

Finally, the interior minister answered a question regarding the registration of privates to vote in Yacuiba:

[begin recording] I have no information about this and I do not believe it could happen. Now, I tend to believe--and I don't know, but I understand how this could happen--this may involve, you know, a recent discharge [of military draftees] and a new induction. These discharges may refer to privates who have completed their service and are now in the reserves, and they have the right to vote. Obviously, because of their appearance--short haircuts, etc--they could be mistaken for soldiers in civilian clothes. That could be the problem, don't you think? [end recording]

JAPAN'S PRINCE AKIHITO MEETS GEISEL, VISITS SENATE

PY170120Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] President and Mrs Geisel today gave a luncheon for Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko at Alvorada Palace. The luncheon was also attended by Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira and Planning Minister Reis Velloso.

Prince Akihito and Senator Petronio Portella, president of the federal Senate, emphasized the good relations existing between Brazil and Japan on the occasion of a visit made to the Senate by the Japanese crown prince.

Portella stated that these relations had been strengthened during the recent visit made to Japan by President Geisel, during which important agreements for mutual cooperation were signed. He also praised the contribution made by Japanese immigrants to Brazilian agricultural, industrial, and technological development.

Prince Akihito agreed with Portella's assertion that the Brazilian-Japanese ties are being increasingly strengthened.

Itamaraty Considers Visit Important

PY161859Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Jun 78 p 17 PY

[Excerpt] After completing the second day of his agenda in Asuncion which called for a visit to the national pantheon, Prince Akihito will come to Brazil "on a visit which is not just one of good will, but is motivated by the close ties between the countries, which have been growing stronger ever since President Geisel's visit to Japan." This is how Itamarty views this visit, to which they attached high political importance.

A communique issued by the Japanese Embassy in Brasilia, however, considered the visit "a gesture symbolic of the friendship between the two countries," and then explains that, "since that is the only significance of the visit, no activity of either a political or economic significance will be included on Prince Akihito's agenda."

NEW NETHERLANDS-FRG-UK URANIUM PROPOSAL RECEIVED

PY160011Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2330 GMT 15 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty has received new proposals for the supply of enriched uranium for the Brazilian nuclear program. Itamaraty spokesman Luiz Felipe Lampreia reported that the proposals had been presented to Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira by the ambassadors of the Netherlands, the FRG and Great Britain.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA PLANS TO PURCHASE SONDA ROCKETS

PY161426Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Jun 78 p 17 PY

[Text] The Republic of China intends to boost its military defense system with Brazilian-made Sonda III rockets which will be transformed into ballistic missiles with a range of up to 600 km. This information was released yesterday in Sao Jose dos Campos after the visit to the space activities institute of the Aerospace Technical Institute by Maj Gen Yuan Fa-liu and two experts of the Chung Saan technological institute.

The objective of this visit was to initiate an agreement on technological and scientific cooperation between the institutes of the two countries for the purpose of exchanging knowledge on space activities. After being informed of the results of tests performed under the Sonda program, the Chinese concluded that the Brazilian rocket can be used in their military defense system. They already have scheduled another visit to Sao Jose dos Campos to complete negotiations by the end of this year.

According to information given by the director of the space activities institute, air force Col Hugo de Oliveira Piva, the Chinese were impressed by the technological development of the Sonda program. Although Sonda rockets have been designed exclusively for scientific purposes, they can be transformed into ballistic missiles since they have a range of up to 600 km and can be adapted to a self-destruct teleguided system. The Sonda rocket can carry a payload of up to 60 kg. The Sonda III model designed by the space activities institute is the newest in the series and was tested for the first time in October 1977.

After the successful results of the first tests, the FRG became interested in importing Sonda III rockets for use in its space program, mainly in astrophysical studies. They would be used for the testing of equipment and systems to be installed in a European "space lab." Negotiations are being carried out under the scientific cooperation agreement signed between Brazil and the FRG after President Geisel's visit to that country.

The director of the space activities institute also revealed that there is a program of scientific cooperation underway between Brazil and France, a country which manufactures a line of rockets different from the Sonda rockets. In explaining why Nationalist China became interested in the purchase of Brazilian rockets, Colonel Piva explained that that country is having difficulties negotiating with other countries. He then added that Brazil is also interested in electronics techniques developed by experts of Nationalist China.

O ESTADO QUESTIONS FIGUEIREDO'S LATEST INTERVIEWS

PY192108Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Jun 78 p 3 PY

[From "Notes and Information" page: "The Candidate Continues To Be Imprecise"]

[Text] As he left the National Intelligence Service last Thursday, Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo granted interviews to the media. A comparison of these two interviews gives us a better idea on the thinking of the future president. General Figueiredo's previous contacts with the press left the impression that he has a very particular idea of the political process. Although glimpses of vague democratic ideals can be discerned in the last interviews, they confirm the first impression--that he sees democratic political affairs through a personal prism fashioned by his military upbringing. He does not see dissent as an inherent part of industrial society, which is conflictive by nature, but as a manifestation of socially dissociating impulses.

As was bound to happen, questions on the process of indirect elections for the nation's president and state governors were put to General Figueiredo, who then had the chance to express his idea that dissent within the party cannot go beyond the party's convention, and that any attempt to elect an opposition candidate amounts to insubordination against decisions of the majority, to rebellion of the minorities, to party disloyalty, and even to "betrayal of a trust." Perhaps the most shocking aspect of General Figueiredo's declarations is not the way he referred to possible gestures of rebellion within the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA], but the strong conviction his words revealed, that the national ARENA convention was an exercise in democracy, that he was elected by the free choice of convention delegates and that ARENA'S support for him reveals the "good sense" of the Brazilian people, who in November will pay no attention to "demagogic appeals" and will rebuff the "perils of social disturbance." This is shocking because General Figuerido forgot that his candidacy resulted from a revolutionary choice by President Geisel--a fact which the general recognized at the ARENA convention--not from a free choice of the convention, and also because he, even before beginning the campaign, insinuated that the opposition party can only stand for economic, institutional and political chaos. The way General Figueiredo put it, the passive acceptance of a revolutionary appointment is the will of the majority and any attempt to elect someone without Planalto's approval is high treason.

That narrow view of politics, and its practical consequence of transforming ARENA into the only party, is frightening--even more so since in his Thursday interviews General Figueiredo repeated that the stability of his government (although he recognized that in principle this depends on many factors) will depend on the behavior of the parties. And so, taking into account what he had said before--that total democracy depends on opposition acceptance of the minority role forever--it can be concluded that the Brazilian Democratic Movement will forever be kept out of the government by a self-serving and military-like view of the political process.

It is interesting to note that the inflexibility of General Figueiredo's view of the political and party process and the possible changeover of parties in government is less severe in regard to the social and economic process--although just as unclear. The labor strikes which took place in Sao Paulo are not of much concern to General Figuerido--either as manifestations of social needs or as indications of lost effectiveness in existing laws. The economic process in general is also not that well defined in General Figueiredo's mind, except--the truth must be said--for the assertion that his government will reduce state intervention in the economy and support free enterprise.

Perhaps part of the reason for not explaining his own ideas (if he has any) more precisely is the fact that he cannot come out against President Geisel's guidelines. But still, this lack of precision is alarming. After all, unless the party loyalty principle is thrown out the window, Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo will be Brazil's president as of March 1979. There is not much time left to form a government program if he does not already have, first, clear ideas about Brazil's problems and, second, capable advisers. Judging from what General Figueiredo has said so far, we can only conclude that he is still trying to get a firm grasp of our real problems. And let us agree that this leaves us uneasy, to say the least.

NEW CHIEF OF INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SWORN IN

PY152001Y Florianopolis Radio Diario da Manha in Portuguese 1515 GMT 15 Jun 78 PY

[Text] At a ceremony held in President Geisel's office with all ministers attending, Gen Octavio de Medeiros was sworn in at 1130 today as new chief of the National Intelligence Service, replacing General Figueiredo.

MINISTER EXPECTS 'MAJOR LOSSES' FROM SWINE FEVER

PY170340Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Jun 78 PY

[Message to nation by Agriculture Minister Alysson Paulinelli on 16 June--recorded]

[Excerpts] We are hereby publicly announcing that African swine fever, which broke out recently in Brazil, has reached such proportions that the government wants to eradicate it with the cooperation of all Brazilians. This disease broke out in Brazil 2 months ago in Rio de Janeiro State and started killing swine. To eradicate this disease, we must all become aware of what it is, what risks it entails, and how we must fight it. Although the disease cannot be cured, many preventive measures can be taken. All swine affected by the disease will have to be killed.

We made the decision to kill all swine in Rio de Janeiro State to prevent the disease from spreading to other states. Unfortunately, despite the efforts made, the disease--which has a short period of incubation--has now spread to Sao Paulo State, in the Ourinhos region. This will require a greater effort from both the government and the people to prevent the disease from spreading to other states of the federation. Swine fever will naturally cause major losses to Brazilian agriculture. There are now approximately 40 million swine in Brazil, and we depend on swine to provide animal protein to the Brazilian people. We are also exporting swine.

Therefore, it would be harmful if this disease spread to those areas where there are large herds, especially the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Parana and certain states in the northeast.

We must stop this disease now, and to this end we need everyone's cooperation and understanding. This does not mean that we should not eat pork. Although the disease does not affect human beings, only swine, we must try to preserve these animals because otherwise, Brazil will have to endure major socioeconomic difficulties. We trust that we will have everyone's cooperation in this campaign to bring the disease under control and, above all, to eradicate it from the national territory.

BRIEFS

AUDIENCE FOR COMMUNIST RADIOS--The communist radios are increasing the power of their transmitters for programs beamed to Brazil. The Havana, Cuba, radio station and Radio Moscow have a big audience in Amazonia. According to the manager of Radio Roraima, the audience exists because Brazilians are very curious and because the local radio stations do not carry much international news. [Text] [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 8 Jun 78 PY]

PETROBRAS DISCOVERS OIL--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS] has discovered oil in the southern continental shelf of Bahia State at a well located 46 km offshore. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Jun 78 PY]

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SPAIN

PA171839Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1458 GMT 16 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 16 Jun (EFE)--Spain's Nuclear Energy Board will cooperate with the Ecuadorean Atomic Energy Commission in the installation of a 1 megawatt nuclear research reactor capable of being expanded to 3 megawatts and its laboratories. The cooperation will be formalized in a protocol signed by the governments of Spain and Ecuador on 21 April, according to yesterday's edition of the official GAZETTE.

The agreement, which will have a duration of 5 years, with option for extensions, will permit Ecuador to exploit the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The program covers details from the choice of the site for the installations to the start of operations and the transfer of technology for its operation under the best possible conditions.

OFFICIAL NOTES POSSIBILITY OF TWO-STAGE ELECTIONS

PA181646Y Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Dr Jose Antonio Vaquero de la Calle, president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, has accepted as feasible the possibility of holding elections next month on two consecutive Sundays in order to avert the problem of a possible lack of time that could arise if the elections were held on one day.

However, Dr Vaquero de la Calle said that the tribunal would make this change only with the consent of the political parties. Under this plan--explained during a television appearance over a national radio and television network--on Sunday, 16 July, elections would be held for president and vice president only. On Sunday, 23 July--a week later--there would be elections for regional positions.

The matter of a possible lack of time for citizens to express their choice had already been mentioned on several occasions recently. During the interview, Dr Vaqueri de la Calle was cold that it is possible that in order for citizens to vote on five slates, some 20 hours might be needed, and there might be a [word indistinct] if some percentage of the electorate were unable to vote.

Vaquero de la Calle agreed that the concern is legitimate, but said that matters related to voting, including voter registries, are covered by the law on elections and that the tribunal encountered the present situation when it was sworn in.

He said that, of course, the tribunal must seek solutions to problems and that it believes, first of all, that the parties and communications media can cooperate by widespread dissemination of information about the voting in order to expedite it.

CARTER'S STAND ON CUBAN INTERVENTION SUPPORTED

PY192228Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 17 Jun 78 p 5 PY

["International Analysis" column: "Nine Hours of Chitchat"]

[Text] The report released on 14 June by two members of the U.S. House of Representatives, who were in Havana and who stated that Cuban leader Fidel Castro wanted to meet with President Carter, intensified New York press comment on the Cuba-Zaire issue 2 days after the U.S. President directly accused Castro of interference in Shaba, where so many white Europeans died in the hands of Shaba guerrillas. Representatives Stephen Solarz and Anthony Beilenson held a meeting of a political nature with Castro for more than 9 hours, they stated, during which Castro firmly denied the U.S. charge of intervention in Zaire and called the charge a trap prepared by adviser Brzezinski. Despite his irritation, the Cuban dictator suggested his willingness to talk with Carter, an idea which was passed to the White House, where a completely negative reaction was produced.

This denial by a [U.S.] spokesman was in a way reasserted in a later statement by the U.S. President himself during his meeting with India Prime Minister Desai, who was visiting Washington. Indeed, at the end of the banquet with which Carter honored his guest, he stated that Cuba was a country which was classified rather as an alined country, thus mentioning in passing the African question. This happened the day after the President openly accused the Russian and Cuban communists of intervention in the events which ended with the Kolwesi killing.

These events lead to the certainty that the more or less positive disposition of the White House to resume, in a contingency, diplomatic relations with Cuba has weakened or has practically finished. Even though some U.S. political personalities frequently visit Havana--which causes suspicion among Republican conservatives--it seems that the Washington attitude has clearly changed regarding a soft line toward Castro. Several conjectures or estimates have arisen in official circles within the White House regarding the causes or influences which are contrary to compromising with Cuba; and within this variety of influences, Brzezinski's pressure is very likely to be included. Brzezinski is Carter's political adviser and gray eminence in the present government administration. This figure, who some say is neither "hawk" nor "dove," apparently swings some weight with regard to changes of the course of U.S. foreign policy and, based on what little we know about him, he hates Soviet communism and its long-time satellites. According to some observers, this is why Carter changed his soft line toward Cuba, a change which was clearly proved by the Zairian events. In this regard, we should point out that the CIA and semi-official Pentagon investigators in Zaire had reported to Carter that Cuba's intervention in Shaba--through training the Katangans and supplying weapons--was a fact.

However, in line with the usual communist strategy of denying and disguising facts, dictator Castro talked for 9 hours with U.S. Democratic congressmen, trying to refute everything that was being affirmed in Washington. As a crowning point to his sophistry, Castro hinted that he would like to talk to Carter to clear up Cuba's position, a position which is as innocent as it is deceitful. The U.S. President answered this by reasserting his position with regard to the Cuban involvement in Zaire, when speaking to the Indian prime minister in Washington. From what we can see, Carter is neither deceived nor confused, as Castro said. On the contrary, he is quite convinced that the Kremlin's pampered and favorite child is a liar.

FOREIGN MINISTER NOGUES LEAVES FOR OAS SESSION

PY191237Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 17 Jun 78 p 9 PY

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues is leaving for Washington this afternoon. He is heading the Paraguayan delegation to the OAS General Assembly.

The eighth session of the OAS General Assembly is beginning on 21 June in Washington.

The national delegates are leaving on 19 June as scheduled. They are: Carlos A. Saldivar, vice president of the Senate; Luis Maria Argana, vice president of the Chamber of Deputies; Roque Jacinto Avila, deputy; and Miguel Angel Bestard, Interior Ministry under secretary.

The following will join the group in Washington: Mario Lopez Escobar and Juan Alberto Llanes, ambassadors to the United States and Canada respectively; Luis Gonzalez Arias, alternate representative to the OAS; Gilberto Caniza, alternate representative to the United Nations; and Eladio Loizaga Lezcano, member of the Paraguayan Embassy in Washington.

RADICAL LIBERALS WANT POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED

PY191759Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 17 Jun 78 p 7 PY

[Text] The Radical Liberal Party "maintains its conviction that there will be no democracy in the country while human rights violations continue," according to Ligia Prieto de Centurion, the director of that party's press department.

With regard to the release of several persons who had been held at the Emboscada penal institution, Deputy Prieto de Centurion said "this auspicious circumstance raises the hope that all prisoners still detained there on political charges will soon be released."

PDC BLASTS GOVERNMENT REACTION TO LAINO CASE

PY162314Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 14 Jun 78 p 7 PY

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has energically censured "the campaign of communiques, resolutions and open letters that the government and its auxiliary branches in the Colorado Party have launched against the declarations made by a political leader in the United States."

The PDC indicates that "the campaign has shown the primitivism and immaturity which characterizes official policy. Insolent language, irresponsible accusations, insults and intentional distortion of the facts reveal a caveman mentality obsessed with mere material and anti-Paraguayan interests." It then adds that "the regime speaks and acts like a besieged, insecure, demoralized, and, above all, inept group."

The PDC adds that through "the Laino affair" "the official sector has given international fame to a new political leader, even more so than to Alfredo Stroessner himself. This is quite unusual, since the new leader is in the opposition. Domingo Laino will be thankful to government strategists for the service they rendered him."

APRISTA PARTY CONTINUES TO LEAD IN ELECTIONS

PY191549Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1451 GMT 19 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Lima, 19 Jun--According to unofficial results released today the Aprista Party of Peru [PAP], led by Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, is leading the elections for the national constituent assembly.

According to figures computed on the basis of 98 percent [as received] of the total of 4,959,683 votes cast, the PAP obtained 1,305,032 votes, or 35.13 percent, while the Popular Christian Party, which won in Lima Province, obtained 971,639 votes, or 26.16 percent.

The extreme leftist Popular Student, Peasant and Worker Front ranks third with 427,926 votes, or 11.52 percent.

The figures for the other nine parties participating in the elections are:

	Votes	Percentage
Socialist Revolutionary Party	222,263	5.93
Peruvian Communist Party	212,827	5.73
Popular Democratic Union	157,140	4.23
National Front of Workers and Peasants	110,010	2.96
National Odriista Union	93,090	2.50
Christian Democratic Party	87,540	2.35
Peruvian Democratic Movement	77,931	1.09
Peruvian Reformist Democratic Party	25,863	0.60
Socialist Revolutionary Action	24,474	0.65

Assembly Seat Assignments Projected

PY200124Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 20 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Lima, 19 Jun--According to national television, the Popular Aprista Party of Peru, led by Raul Haya de la Torre, received 36 seats of the 100 in the constituent assembly elected in Peru yesterday.

The extreme conservative Popular Christian Party, headed by Luis Bodya, will have 27 seats, a nd the extreme leftist Popular Student, Peasant and Worker Front, headed by Genaro Ledesma and Hugo Blanco, will have 12 seats.

The Socialist Revolutionary Party and the Peruvian Communist Party will have six seats each, the extreme leftist Popular Democratic Union four seats, and the centrist National Front of Workers and Peasants three seats.

The list ends with the Christian Democratic Party, the rightist National Union and the Peruvian Democratic Movement with two seats each.

Another rightist group, the Peruvian Reformist Democratic Party, and the leftist Socialist Revolutionary Action will not have any representatives in the constituent assembly, according to the estimate.

Morales Comments on Elections

PY191618Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jun 78 PY

[Text] President Morales Bermudez asked Peruvians to have faith and to believe that the difficult moments we are now enduring will soon pass with our efforts. The chief of state said yesterday's election was a very important event and hoped that this civic event would restore the faith and patriotism of Peruvians.

Morales Bermudez said that the country's new constitution should reflect the new Peruvian society and the changes which have taken place in our country and in the world. He added that the new constitution should establish the guidelines for future Peruvian society and economy and for the future life of all Peruvians.

The president said that every government coming to power after 1980 will have to follow that constitution. All Peruvians will demand,this, he said.

President Morales cast his vote yesterday at table No 31,089 at the National Culture Institute, just like any other Peruvian citizen. Morales Bermudez walked from the government house to the voting site. He was accompanied by the chief of the National Information System, the chief of the military household and the director of the Presidential Information Office.

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER ARRESTED

PA181757Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1710 GMT 18 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 18 Jun (AFP)--Gen Leonidas Rodriguez (ret), chief of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, was arrested here today as he was going to vote.

An order for his expulsion from the country had been issued. Last Thursday, Rodriguez went to the government palace to ask President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez for guarantees during the constituent elections.

Hours before he attempted to cast his ballot, the leader of the Revolutionary Socialist Party went to the office of the National Electoral Tribunal, the principal organization in charge of the elections, to ask for personal guarantees. He did not get to see Ulises Montoya, the National Electoral Tribunal president, who, however, let Rodriguez know that he could not grant him any guarantees. At the same time, he told him that he did not believe Rodriguez was going to be arrested.

Soon afterwards, when Rodriguez left to vote at a public school building, he was arrested by members of the state security police. Rodriguez tried to resist, but he was treated roughly and put into a car which left in a hurry for an undisclosed destination.

Rodriguez Deported

PA182203Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2145 GMT 18 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 18 Jun (LATIN)--Members of the Revolutionary Socialist Party [PSR] today told a LATIN reporter that PSR leader Gen Leonidas Rodriguez Figueroa was deported this afternoon, apparently to Argentina. They said that Rodriguez was arrested and taken to Air Force Base No 8, from where he was put on board a military plane.

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER CUBILLOS CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Cubillos Dinner Remarks

PA161215Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0317 GMT 15 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 14 Jun (AFP)--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos tonight stated that Peru and Chile have entered a period of effective cooperation a century after the "heart-rending conflict" which was caused by the feelings of that era.

The minister made these remarks in a speech given at a dinner hosted by Peruvian Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente at the end of Cubillos' first day in Peru.

Upon expressing his satisfaction over the excellent level of Peruvian-Chilean relations, Cubillos stated his support for the integration of the Latin American peoples. He stressed that the "permanent and open" dialog between Peru and Chile is making important achievements which contradict the predictions of those who devote themselves to "trying to revive old suspicions."

"They should know," he continued, "that there are no pending problems between Chile and Peru. They should know that the relations of the two countries are characterized by an honest feeling of friendship and a true desire for greater reciprocal cooperation."

"We know," he also said, "that neither Chile nor Peru wanted the War (of the Pacific) and that this war was only a fatal consequence of the feelings of an era in which international problems were solved by force."

"Since then," he concluded, "almost a century has passed. During this long period not only have we lived in peace, but our peoples and governments have become increasingly and constantly closer."

Report on Press Conference

PA191416Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2321 GMT 16 Jun 78 PA

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Excerpts] Lima, 16 Jun (LATIN)--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos declared here today that his country will renew dialog on Bolivia's landlocked issue once diplomatic relations between the two countries are normalized.

"The possibility of a dialog remains open, but negotiations are always carried out officially," Cubillos added during a press conference at the Chilean Embassy here.

Cubillos, however, refused to answer a question on whether Chile recognizes the historic right of Bolivia to an outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

The minister, on the last day of his official visit to Peru, said the government of Gen Augusto Pinochet would not object to an extradition request for anyone involved in the case of former Minister Orlando Letelier.

He added, however, that the extradition would be subject to the approval of the Chilean judicial branch and in accordance with the legal procedures contained in existing treaties between Chile and the United States.

In another part of the press conference Cubillos reiterated that the Chilean Foreign Ministry is willing to start dialogs with the socialist nations, but within the framework of mutual respect, nonintervention and other basic principles of the sovereign rights of states.

Referring to the ratification of the Panama Canal treaties by the United States and Panama, Cubillos said:

"We consider it as most appropriate in view of the successful results of the negotiations conducted with dignity between two sovereign states."

In reply to a question on the degree of stability of the regime of Gen Augusto Pinochet, he said it is "very stable."

"Chile is undergoing an institutionalization process toward a new democracy with greater civilian participation which is to culminate in the coming months with the discussion of the Chilean Constitution," he added.

He said Chile will continue negotiations for the refinancing of its debt with the Soviet Union and other socialist nations.

Cubillos declared that diplomatic and trade relations with the United States "are normal" and that, although there is some difference of opinion between the judicial branches of the two countries, "our activities in other sectors continue to develop normally."

Cubillos is scheduled to return to his country at 1330 GMT tomorrow.

Cubillos Decorates De la Puente

PY170334Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos tonight reaffirmed his country's intention to deepen its friendship with Peru, strengthen it without being afraid of the past and strongly unite to achieve high common objectives.

He said this when he decorated his Peruvian colleague, Jose de la Puente Radbill, with the Grand Cross of the Chilean Order of Merit. This was his last official act in our country.

Cubillos warmly lauded De la Puente, whom he called an illustrious figure in continenetal diplomacy.

The Chilean foreign minister said: Chileans and Peruvians have their arms open in solidarity in order to extend them over their borders and over the ocean so that the breeze of friendship will blow over our peoples. Today we see before us an auspicious atmosphere of confidence in our mutual relations.

Cubillos also indicated that he believes his presence here, on his first official visit outside Chile since he assumed his post, has contributed, with faith and hope, to the strengthening of our ties.

The Chilean minister said today that during the talk he had with President Morales Bermudez and Foreign Minister De la Puente, all subjects regarding the very close ties between Peru and Chile were discussed with cordiality and open frankness.

During a press conference for local and foreign reporters, Cubillos said that the possibility is open for a meeting between Presidents Morales Bermudez and Augusto Pinochet.

He also indicated that all joint action taken with his Peruvian colleague is directed toward strengthening the outcome of this meeting and making the future dialog between the two presidents more fruitful.

He announced that the Chilean and Peruvian foreign ministries have agreed to coordinate commemoration of the 100 years of peace between the two nations.

Cubillos said that he is taking with him a very pleasant opinion of Peruvians, of those who govern Peru and of the officials with whom he dealt.

Agreements, Joint Communique Signed

FY191324Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0452 GMT 17 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 16 Jun (EFE)--The Peruvian and Chilean foreign ministers called for general world disarmament under international control in a joint communique signed here today. They condemned chemical and bacteriological weapons designed for mass destruction. They also rejected colonialism and neocolonialism, and stated that respect for self-determination, the sovereign equality of states, nonintervention in internal affairs and the peaceful solution of controversies are basic considerations in international relations.

Other positions recommended in the document include support for the North-South dialog, the democratization of international relations and the promotion and respect of human rights in America.

Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos and his Peruvian colleague, Jose de la Puente, also expressed their concern about possible U.S. restrictive measures on the importation of copper from their countries. The document also referred to the urgent need to reorganize the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) to promote regional integration.

The foreign ministers also signed two agreements on the transit of persons across the Peruvian-Chilean border and on tourism.

Later, the Chilean foreign minister presented his Peruvian colleague with the his country's Grand Cross of the Order of Merit.

Cubillos is expected to return to his country tomorrow following his 3-day official visit to Peru.

More on Joint Communique

FY171454Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jun 78 FY

[Text] The Chilean and Peruvian foreign ministers have signed a joint declaration which demands that international financial and credit institutions support the financial and credit needs and balance of payments of developing countries without discrimination or excessive demands which detract from the objectives for which these institutions were created.

Both foreign ministers reiterated their desire for continuing dialog regarding subjects of mutual interest through frequent personal contacts and through diplomatic channels.

They also noted the need to support the efforts of international forums for peace and international security and for the establishment of a new international economic order promoting the accelerated development of developing countries.

The signing of the joint declaration, which was the final ceremony on the Chilean foreign minister's official schedule, is obvious proof of the excellent state of relations between Chile and Peru.

BRIEFS

CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH NETHERLANDS--Peru will sign a long-term credit agreement with the Netherlands for 4.7 million guilders. The money will be used to pay off part of the foreign debt. The loan is to be paid back in 42 consecutive annual installments beginning 10 years after the agreement's signature. The Peruvian Government today authorized its ambassador in the Netherlands to sign this credit agreement on behalf of Peru. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jun 78 PY]

DRUG RING DISBANDED--The Peruvian Investigative Police have broken up an international drug ring which operated at Jorge Chavez International Airport, and seized 86 kg of cocaine base which the traffickers were carrying hidden in their suitcases. The traffickers, all of them Colombians, were arrested as they were about to leave for Bogota. Their names are (Gustavo Garcia), (Jose Gomez) and (Alfonso Restrepo Centurion). [Text] [Lima Radio Cronica in Spanish 1155 GMT 9 Jun 78 PY]

EARTH SATELLITE STATIONS--The Peruvian transportation and communications minister stated here today that the Peruvian jungle will be connected to the national telecommunications network. Elivio Vannini Chumpitazi stated that to achieve this earth satellite stations will be installed this year in the cities of Iquitos, (?Parapozo) and Pucalpa. These stations will be financed through a $15-million loan provided by the Japanese Government. [Text] [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY]

MINISTER TO CARACAS--Gabriel Lanatta, minister of industry, commerce, tourism and integration, left this morning for Caracas to attend the 24th board of directors meeting of the Andean Development Corporation, CAF. The minister announced that Peru will request $18 million from the CAF to invest in the first stage of the Arequipa industrial park. [Lima Radio Cronica in Spanish 1155 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY]

RELATIONS WITH EGYPT--Lt Gen Gaston Zapata de la Flor, civil guard director general, and Isma'il Muhammad al-Mu'ayti, Egyptian ambassador to Peru, held a cordial dialog today and emphasized the strong friendship ties linking Egypt and Peru. [Text] [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY]

AEROPERU TO INCREASE FLIGHTS--Beginning tomorrow, Peruvian State Airlines [AEROPERU] will increase international service, with three flights a week to La Paz. Beginning next month, it will also fly to Panama. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON DIPLOMATIC POUCH CHARGES IN USSR

PA191503Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has complained that information on Venezuela is being manipulated to involve this country in the growing cold war between the two great powers of the world. He added that this is being done despite the fact that Venezuela, in the past and future, has no intention of getting involved in the cold war. The foreign minister added that Ambassador Burelli Rivas is in Moscow saying goodby to friends and officials in keeping with protocol. He denied that paintings of a USSR dissident had been taken out of the USSR in Venezuelan diplomatic pouches.

Carlos Maldonado, a former Venezuelan commercial attache in the USSR, has admitted that he took 26 works by USSR dissident painter (?Ilya Rugin) from Moscow as normal cargo. He added that they were not in diplomatic pouches but were taken out as normal cargo. He disclosed that the works included a metal mural which is being exhibited in the Correo del Orinoco museum. As a result of this, he said, his car was ransacked in front of the Bolshoy Theater in Moscow, which led to a Venezuelan protest. Maldonado added that (?Rugin) was murdered along with his wife when his workshop's gaslines were opened. He said the USSR militia prevented them from being rescued.

Ambassador To Transfer to PRC

PA170325Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0230 GMT 17 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 16 Jun (EFE)--It was learned here today that Regulo Burelli Rivas, the Venezuelan ambassador to the USSR who hastily left Moscow on Tuesday for reasons that are still unclear, is a sure candidate for the same post in Peking.

The news was heard in reliable diplomatic circles, repeated later among persons close to the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry and then confirmed by well-informed sources in the presidential palace.

Burelli's unexpected return to Caracas, on instructions from President Carlos Andres Perez, came after a meeting between the Soviet ambassador to Venezuela and the Venezuelan chief of state in which the Soviet ambassador presumably accused Burelli Rivas of undiplomatic behavior.

In this regard, there were rumors of misuse of his privileges in order to remove art objects from the USSR through members of his family, his open contacts with broad circles of Russian "dissenters" and increasingly harsh criticism of the Soviet system.

SOVIET JOURNALIST REPORTEDLY EXPELLED FOR SPYING

PA171612Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Jun 78 PA

[Text] The daily ULTIMAS NOTICIAS today reports on the alleged expulsion from our country of a Soviet journalist accused of spying. According to the daily, the Soviet journalist has been identified as Miguel (Arvichenko). The paper notes that the Soviet journalist has been expelled for spying on other occasions from other countries where he had diplomatic status.

The daily does not say what it bases its report on regarding the alleged expulsion of the official who, [word indistinct] left the country. The Soviet journalist is also being connected with the alleged diplomatic impasse between Venezuela and the Soviet Union.

PEREZ CRITICIZED FOR ASSOCIATING WITH TORRIJOS, CASTRO

PA172007Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Aristides Calvani, former Venezuelan foreign minister and authorized spokesman of the Social Christian Party on international affairs, today said President Carlos Andres Perez is looking for trouble by associating with Omar Torrijos. Calvani referred to Venezuela's participation in the lengthy negotiations which yesterday culminated with exchange of ratification documents on the new Panama Canal treaties, a cause which President Perez wholeheartedly supported since the beginning of his administration in March 1974.

I disagree with his associating with Torrijos in any political matter, even more so if it acquires worldwide prominence, Calvani pointed out. Aside from appearing as an adviser to Jimmy Carter in these matters, he added, President Perez is looking for trouble by associating with Torrijos and Fidel Castro.

Calvani, secretary general of Christian democracy in America, fully analyzed Venezuela's foreign policy and its projection toward the Caribbean area.

OFFICIAL SAYS OIL FUTURE GUARANTEED FOR YEARS TO COME

PA171845Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2238 GMT 15 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Caraballeda, 15 Jun (LATIN)--Rafael Alfonzo Ravard, president of the Venezuelan Petroleum Company, has said here that Venezuela will continue to be a guaranteed producer of oil at the present volume until far into the next century.

The official, speaking to the 34th annual assembly of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Venezuela's most powerful business organization, said that the country has estimated oil reserves of some 60 billion barrels.

This estimate does not include the Orinoco oil belt, which is believed to contain some 700 billion barrels of heavy crude, 10 percent of which could be exploited with technology which is already available.

Venezuela's proven reserves--those which have been located, are exploitable with presently available technology and are commercially profitable--total some 18 billion barrels.

Probable reserves, Alfonzo Ravard added, total some 12 billion barrels, and estimates of prospective areas indicated the presence of some 30 billion barrels.

This "places the country in an excellent position as a reliable source and supplier of crude for years to come, without counting the Orinoco belt," the official said.

The president of the Venezuelan Petroleum Company said that last year Venezuela achieved "the greatest profit in history per barrel produced," that is, almost $1 per barrel. However, he added that this growth will probably not continue in the future because of the increased costs of production and because henceforth "Venezuela will be producing more heavy crude, with large increases in the costs of exploration, exploitation and processing."

PEMEX OFFICIAL EXPLAINS REASONS FOR NOT JOINING OPEC

PA170117Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Jun 78 PA

[All figures as heard]

[Text] Headlines in today's local press indicate that Mexico will not join OPEC because it wants to retain its trade flexibility.

Jorge Diaz Serrano, general director of Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX], stated yesterday that Mexico will not join OPEC because it does not want to lose the freedom it has to trade as it pleases. When it reaches the production level of 2.25 million barrels a day in 1982, it will maintain this level in order to conserve its reserves, Diaz Serrano added.

He said that in Mexico we feel that above all else we must have flexibility in adjusting our operations, freedom of trade and self-determination. This is not required by law and would have been curtailed if we had joined OPEC, he said.

Answering questions during a breakfast with foreign correspondents accredited to Mexico, the PEMEX official said that Mexico has the same views OPEC has and that the prices it has been obtaining are as high as and even higher than OPEC prices.

Insofar as the daily crude production goal of 2.25 billion barrels a day is concerned, Diaz Serrano said that this goal will be reached in 1980, 2 years ahead of schedule, which will make it possible to export 1.1 billion barrels a day to a diversified market that will include Europe, Asia, the Caribbean and other world regions so that we will not have to depend on our traditional customer, the United States.

When asked if Mexico will continue exploiting its oil after it reaches the production goal of 2.25 billion barrels a day, the official said that production will be maintained at that level after it is reached. He stressed that the decision on whether to increase production or not after that level has been reached is not a technical matter but a decision that the federal government will have to adopt and that, for the time being, it has been agreed to keep it as it is.

STEADY REDUCTION OF PEMEX FOREIGN DEBT NOTED

PA131220Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Text] At the end of the 6-year period, Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] will have reduced its foreign debt by 20 billion pesos and by next year its income will exceed its expenditures, including new investments, according to reliable reports from a spokesman of the institution.

In 1976, PEMEX's debt was 54 billion pesos. Last year, it paid debts deriving from commitments made in previous periods with financial institutions and suppliers for a total of 13.821 billion pesos. The sum was distributed as follows: 6.424 million to pay off credit institutions; 842 million for suppliers; 6.907 million for loans with various banking institutions; and, finally, 47 million for amortization of bonds and obligations. [all figures as heard]

By 1982, PEMEX will have reduced its foreign debt by 20 billion pesos.

TORRIJOS INTERVIEWED FOLLOWING CARTER VISIT

PA200330Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 Jun 78 pp 12, 13 PA

[Article by CRITICA Director Ruben Murgas Torrazza: "Carter Has Never Seen Such a Large Rally"]

[Text] I never thought it would be so easy for me to get to interview General Torrijos. He had just said goodby to President James Carter at the airport. As soon as I asked for the interview, he ordered that I be shown in.

I then understood that Torrijos had not said many of the things he wanted to say at the 5th of May Plaza. I would be lying if I said that he looked happy. He seemed satisfied with his recent achievement, and told me that "instead of getting intoxicated on euphoria, I have to get intoxicated on responsibility."

This sentence reflects not only humility, but the clear conviction that the people who came out to support him on Friday cannot let him down.

I asked him in what way the opposition rally held 6 days before had affected Friday's rally. The chief of government said that the "exaggerated manner in which the people were present was due to the fact that this was the first time they had been challenged to a contest."

Torrijos would not accept that the people went to the rally solely to support him. He said that Carter has admirers among the Panamanian people. With the Panamanian people as shrewd as they are, they could have stayed home and inflicted a moral coup d'etat, he added.

To the chief of government, the multitudinous rally was a show of confidence and approval of the way in which the canal problem was handled.

Carter, said Torrijos, left satisfied, "with that satisfaction which prompts leaders to do something even when a large percentage of their advisers are against it. His presence here was an almost unilateral decision."

"Such was the popular acclaim that Carter told me this was the largest political rally of his life." According to Torrijos, Carter told him that only in France and in Panama had he received such a multitudinous welcome, and that Panama's welcome had surpassed the one given him by the French people.

The commander in chief of the National Guard said Carter's satisfaction is due to the fact that he is now morally convinced his attitude to impart justice to the people of Panama was correct.

President Carter not only captivated Torrijos but stole the hearts of the Panamanian people with his speech in surprisingly clear and correct Spanish. The content, spirit and elegance of the speech was a purifying fire that forged the communion of two peoples.

"Neither he nor I noticed any unfriendly faces," Torrijos added, in a sentence that reflected his earlier concern over what some anti-imperialist groups could have done or screamed at the rally.

The national problems Torrijos mentioned in his speech at the 5th of May Plaza cannot now be set aside, especially since "the visitors" have already left.

Prompted by the preparations of certain political parties and by the rumors that the government is organizing a party of its own, I fired the following question at Torrijos: Is it true that the revolution will organize its party? If so, will it be organized from top to bottom or vice versa?

Torrijos drew out his matches and lit a cigar. He meditated. He thought. And then, in a very low voice, he said: "I do not want to organize an emergency policial party to douse fires that do not exist."

"The 6 August elections are going to be held, you can be sure of that," Torrijos said, clearly referring to the uncertainty that some people are sowing by beginning to talk of electing a constituent assembly.

And to be even clearer, he added: "Those who are asking me to cancel the August elections are asking me to show disrespect for the dignity of almost half a million people who went out and supported their candidates."

Torrijos is aware of the tactical errors his government has made. He recognized that last October the government "danced" to the opposition's turn. "Instead of explaining the treaty, we began to defend it," he said. For all practical purposes, we were speaking to only 1 percent of the population. That is why, he added, this time the government will take the offensive.

Even though the government does not have a party, Torrijos feels that the revolution is quite organized. He acknowledged that he was surprised by the size of the rally. I have always had confidence in the cadres." "The only thing I object to in these cadres is that they respond like giants in an emergency, but tend to let down their guard in normal times."

One of the most ingenious replies I have ever heard is still fresh in my mind. When a Venezuelan television newsman asked Torrijos for his opinion regarding the return of democracy to Panama, he replied that democracy "returned hurling insults."

Concluding, Torrijos said that one mistake does not justify another, and asked the revolutionary cadres not to use vulgar language when they have to rebut an opponent.

CRITICA NOTES CARTER'S WELCOME, PRAISES SPEECH

PA191507Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 17 Jun 78 p 39 PA

[From the "Desde el Cafetin" column]

[Excerpts] We do not even know how to begin this Cafetin. We are filled with emotion which is even greater because this time the world and the greatest American democracies are witnesses to a people's triumph.

Jimmy Carter was one of the most deeply moved. A White House newsman said that no U.S. President had ever received as warm a welcome as that which the Panamanian people gave to Carter yesterday.

Torrijos' statement that we would discuss our national problems after our guests departed reminded us our childhoold when we used to say: After the bell rings, I will see you outside.

Jimmy Carter won the hearts of the Panamanian people with his speech in Spanish. He is a humble man who preaches a revolution that is much more revolutionary than that of the leftists. He believes that first of all, men must change; in short, a revolution that comes from the soul. Let us hope that the U.S. people understand him.

REPORT ON BILATERAL COSTA RICAN-PANAMANIAN COMMITTEES

PA172237Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jun 78 PA

[Report by special correspondent Carlos Jimenez from Panama City--live or recorded]

[Excerpt] President Carazo has just reported in a news communique on the results of the bilateral Panama-Costa Rica committees which were set up in the morning. The negotiating committee on maritime delimitation drew up an important preliminary inventory of ideas and documents which it will analyze in coming weeks, and it decided to meet in San Jose on 10 and 11 July of this year.

This committee thought it very important to adopt measures [words indistinct] importance of close cooperation for the protection and use of [word indistinct] resources.

The negotiating committeeon the integration of (?the border area) between Costa Rica and Panama presented its preliminary points of view and a tentative agenda, and also decided to meet in San Jose on 10 and 11 July. Costa Rica and Panama hope that a basic objective of integrated development along the border will be to raise, equalize and improve the conditions concerning the social, economic and cultural welfare of the border population. Therefore, the committee on border integration will [word indistinct] and suggest instruments that will permit specific work in planning, programming and implementing projects in the border region.

Carazo and Torrijos officially opened the negotiating committees' work and this morning a spokesman for the committees [words indistinct].

ACAN ON 'NEW ERA' IN INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

PA170427Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0335 GMT 17 Jun 78 PA

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Text] Panama City, 16 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The chiefs of state and government of the United States, Panama, Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Jamaica and Colombia proclaimed here today, Friday, the beginning of a "new era" in inter-American relations amid references to the advantages of democratic systems.

Called to attend the ceremony for the exchange of the notes of ratification of the new canal treaties, Jimmy Carter, Omar Torrijos, Jose Lopez-Portillo, Rodrigo Carazo, Carlos Andres Perez, Michael Manley and Alfonso Lopez Michelsen formed a "de facto" if not yet formal "continental democratic bloc."

However, the high designs of intercontinental politics did not lead them to forget specific problems such as the arms race, human rights violations, disadvantageous fluctuations in the prices of raw materials or financial difficulties.

With the exception of Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo, who was here for only a few hours, the presidents held a multilateral conference early in the evening to discuss these subjects, which had already been mentioned in private meetings.

Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said that it has been "a day of positive achievements."

For his part, he achieved flattering results in his campaign to have more countries ratify the inter-American human rights convention so that it may enter into force. Although it was signed many years ago in San Jose, the convention has only been ratified by 8 countries of the continent, and 11 are needed for it to become effective.

In a meeting with representatives of ACAN-EFE and Costa Rican newsmen, Carazo explained tonight that three of the governments represented here promised to act promptly on this ratification, which is pending in their countries. In addition, the Costa Rican Government wants San Jose to be the seat of the inter-American human rights court.

Democracy in the hemisphere was the highpoint of the talks and the speeches made by the presidents or chiefs of government. In their speeches, Carter and Torrijos emphasized the presence of representatives of American democracies at the ceremony, which brings to an end a very important conflict and opens a "new era" that is represented by the canal treaties.

However, none of the presidents, when the press mentioned the subject, wished to be specific about the formal existence of the "democratic bloc."

"When there is unity of opinion regarding a single situation, there is similarity of action," Carazo answered with a smile when asked a question in this regard.

General Torrijos was no more explicit when ACAN-EFE asked him the question. Also smiling, he only said: "We are the ones who are most often on the same wavelength."

However, Carter did say that alongside Panama and the United States today there were "the five American democracies."

During the multilateral meeting in the evening, and also during the speeches, there was mention of a new interhemispheric relationship, which will go into effect late next year and which according to Torrijos, "gives a deadline [fecha de cumpleanos], 31 December 2000, to the colonial enclave."

The chiefs of state or government all expressed pride in being here to see Torrijos and Carter exchange the notes of a ratification that was achieved with much difficulty, particularly in the United States.

Mexican President Lopez-Portillo, the first one to return to his country, was the least enthusiastic of the guests. Not only did he not stay to attend the multilateral meeting, but from a personal viewpoint he criticized the new treaties for not clearly condemning in his opinion the possibility of a U.S. intervention in Panamanian territory.

Lopez-Portillo, by the way, was one of the few hemispheric leaders who did not attend the ceremony for the signing of the treaties held in Washington in September.

Following the Mexican president and, of course, after attending the multilateral meeting, the next to leave was Rodrigo Carazo, who left for Costa Rica late in the evening. All the others will stay in Panama overnight and will return to their respective countries at noon tomorrow.

Colombian President Lopez Michelsen, the second to arrive this morning at Tocumen airport, voiced his concern over coffee prices both during the bilateral talks which were held and at tonight's joint meeting. He complained that climatic conditions alter the price of grain too much, at times harming producers and on other occasions the consumers. In order to resolve this difficulty, he suggested setting a price that would not vary due to climatic factors.

He and the other Latin American presidents also voiced their concern tonight over the possibility that the United States might impose protectionist measures which might affect the area's export products.

According to President Carazo, another topic discussed was that of disarmament, both conventional and nuclear.

Carazo humorously added that the Caribbean basin's development had also been discussed but that, regarding this, it had been the rich countries rather than Costa Rica which had led the discussion.

Afterward, British representatives talked to the leaders about the problem of Belize, a territory Guatemala is claiming as its own but to which London wants to give its independence.

Today's activities have represented a landmark in Panamanian domestic politics.

In August, 505 members of an Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives will be elected. They in turn will appoint the president of the republic for a 6-year term.

Torrijos, who has been described by current President Demetrio Lakas as the most visible and sure candidate to succeed him, said that the rally held this afternoon at the 5th of May Plaza had shown the government's "electoral force."

This agency learned tonight that the progovernment newspapers will say in tomorrow's editions that there were approximately 300,000 persons at the 5th of May Plaza, plus 200,000 others lining the routes followed by the delegations.

The television stations, for their part, also referred this afternoon to the presence of nearly 500,000 persons.

In general, the figures are placed at several hundred thousand persons, enormous figures considering the fact that this capital has only about 600,000 inhabitants and that, although the entire country has over 1.5 million inhabitants, it has not yet reached the 2 million mark.

Comparisons are being drawn by contrast with the rally held by the opposition last Saturday when populist leader Arnulfo Arias, who has been elected president on three occasions but has been overthrown as many times, returned to the country after being exiled for a decade. There was talk then of tens of thousands of people. But for the followers of both groups the topic is still open and still a subject for discussion.

Finally, the calm prevailing today throughout the country was noticeable despite the tension created by the death of two students on Wednesday as a result of clashes between rival university groups who endorsed or opposed Carter's visit.

EL SALVADOR

BOMB EXPLOSION REPORTED AT ARGENTINE EMBASSY

PA191524Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1501 GMT 19 Jun 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Jun (LATIN)--A powerful bomb went off at the Argentine Embassy last night, resulting in damage but no casualties. The blast, which was heard several blocks from the embassy, caused alarm among the residents of the area in this capital, known as Barrio San Miguelito and Colonia Santa Eugenia.

Policemen, diplomatic and consular personnel of the Argentine Embassy as well as other embassies immediately rushed to the site.

The extremist Revolutionary People's Army organization claimed credit for the attack through telephone calls to news agencies.

ASSEMBLY RATIFIES HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTION

PA171830Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0037 GMT 16 Jun 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Legislative Assembly today, Thursday, ratified the "American Convention on Human Rights" to which this country subscribed on 22 November 1969 in San Jose, Costa Rica. On that occasion, Manuel Castro Ramirez H., Arturo Zeledon Castrillo and Francisco Beltrand Galindo attended the signing of the document as plenipotentiaries.

The document containing the convention was delivered yesterday, Wednesday, to Jose Leandro Echeverria, president of the assembly, by Foreign Minister Antonio Rodriguez Porth.

The 54 deputies unanimously ratified the preamble and 82 articles of the document.

The president of the assembly told ACAN-EFE that with this decision "El Salvador takes a great step forward and alines itself with the countries which uphold the validity of and advocate respect for human rights."

On the same day, the assembly considered petitions submitted by two opposition parties, the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN), in which they request, among other things, the repeal of the "law of guarantees and defense of public order." The two parties also request a general amnesty for political prisoners.

Oscar Orfilio Martinez, a deputy from the government party, supported consideration of the parties' petition by the plenary assembly, where it was agreed that the requests would be submitted to the legislation and constitutional affairs committee.

GUATEMALA

TALKS ON BELIZE ISSUE RESUMED WITH UK

PA191357Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 19 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] New bilateral talks have begun in the United States between representatives of the Guatemalan and British governments in a search for a peaceful solution to the problem of the territory of Belize. On this occasion the talks are being held in Miami.

The Guatemalan delegation is headed by Dr Adolfo Molina Orantes, minister of foreign relations. It includes Dr Francisco Villagran, Guatemalan vice president-elect, and Rafael Castillo Valdes, an engineer whose name is repeatedly being mentioned as a possible foreign minister in the administration of Gen Romeo Lucas, which will be inaugurated on 1 July.

The British delegation is headed by Ted Rowlands of the British Foreign Office.

HONDURAS

MELGAR CASTRO SATISFACTORY AFTER HERNIA OPERATION

PA191700Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1648 GMT 19 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran chief of state Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro was operated on this morning in a private hospital in Tegucigalpa. The first medical report says that the chief executive is responding satisfactorily and that his general condition is satisfactory.

Apparently General Melgar had been suffering from a hernia for some time and in the past few weeks his condition had become highly bothersome, which called for an operation.

The physician who operated on him was a Honduran, Dr Claudio Allestas.

Melgar Castro was hospitalized in a private clinic about 1 and 1/2 years ago for a complete medical checkup and 3 months ago he went to the United States where he was probably urged to have an operation if the problem became more acute.

The chief of state will be on leave for a least 1 week.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA COMMENTS ON CARIBBEAN CAYS, OTHER TOPICS

PA192302Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2025 GMT 19 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua has come forth once again claiming the cays of Roncador, Quita Sueno and Serrana as part of its territory. The cays are located in the Caribbean. Colombia also claims these cays.

Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza today reaffirmed here that Roncador, where there is a beacon to guide international navigation, is part of his country's continental shelf. He warned that the United States cannot "return its sovereignty to Colombia" because Nicaragua is demanding it and the other cays as well.

"Just as it is doing with Venezuela," President Somoza said, "and in an attempt to win both issues, Colombia is trying to maintain its thesis that those cays are part of its territory." "Roncador is not an island; it is part of the seabed and it has already been established that it is a part of our continental shelf."

In response to a question by this agency during today's news conference, the Nicaraguan president added that "the United States has given Colombia the role of international policeman so it can watch over U.S. fishing."

Concluding, Somoza stated that "Quita Sueno is ours and in due time the Americans will have to do Nicaragua justice, just as they have done in the past."

Human Rights, Opposition

PA200142Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2130 GMT 19 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Jun (LATIN)--President Anastasio Somoza said today during a news conference that his government has decided to ask the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (CIDH) to investigate sometime soon alleged human rights violations in Nicaragua. As regards the date, he said it should be jointly determined by the Nicaraguan Government and CIDH.

On the subject of Nicaragua's ratification of the San Jose human rights convention, which three countries have yet to ratify, he said that his government is currently studying the case and that it will probably decide to ratify it shortly.

In response to a question on whether he regards Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez' statements in connection with the situation in Nicaragua as "intervention in this country's domestic affairs," he said: "I believe so, but he does not."

Asked about the Colombian Government's efforts in Panama during U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit to have the United States recognize Colombian sovereignty over the cays of Roncador, Serrana and Quita Sueno, located off the Nicaraguan coast, he responded that the Nicaraguan Government has claimed in the past and continues to claim before the U.S. Senate that Quita Sueno is part of the Nicaraguan continental shelf and not an island as the Colombian Government claims.

Somoza announced that on Wednesday he will leave for New Mexico for a visit connected with energy supply problems. He added that he will be absent from Nicaragua for 8 days.

Somoza also announced that his government is willing to permit the return of "the 12," an opposition group that is carrying out an intense antigovernment campaign abroad and which has announced its plans to return to the country to organize "a broad antigovernment front." "They have talked more than they should have abroad. But since here at home there are others who have talked even more than they have and yet aremoving about freely, then why not allow them to return whenever they want?" Somoza asked.

Regarding the amnesty requested by the opposition, the president said that he is willing to negotiate this with the opposition parties "in order to have peace in the country."

In connection with oil exploration on the Atlantic continental shelf, he said that oil has been found but not in sufficient quantities to make its extraction from the seabed profitable.

Concluding, Somoza announced that since there are demands for the government to provide more social services, a larger budget for the national university and land for the peasants, it will proceed to study a fiscal reform that will produce the necessary funds and better distribute state revenues.

COMMUNIST PARTY INTERESTED IN OPPOSITION FRONT

PA200152Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1634 GMT 18 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Communist Party expressed "interest" this weekend in becoming part of the "broad opposition front" (FAO), an organization which seeks to group all Nicaraguan opponents of the regime of Gen Anastasio Somoza. Eli Altamirano, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Communist Party, said that the party--proscribed but tolerated--is holding talks with "FAO" leaders.

MAGAZINE SCORES U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

PA170232Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 78 PA

[Text] The human rights propaganda campaign carried out by President James Carter during the electoral process has boomeranged on his government. This is in essence the contents of a four-page article entitled "Story of a Rock Thrower Who Lives in a Glass House."

The article, published in the June issue of the magazine PRISMA LATINO AMERICANO, was written by newswoman Yolanda Gomez, who reports on the dramatic conditions in which the people in the United States live in open contrast to the respect for human rights that the Carter administration is demanding from other countries. Let us give some examples and overwhelming figures which show how far the United States is removed from respecting human rights:

Patricia Harris, secretary of housing and urban development, last year admitted that 13 million families, that means about 50 to 60 million persons, were living in deplorable conditions. The poorest families in the country were spending over 35 percent of their income on rents which, by the way, were too high.

With regard to this important issue, Senator Edward Brooke, member of the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, said that these millions of U.S. families represent only one-fourth of the population living in deplorable housing conditions. The Department of Housing and Urban Development disclosed that 2.3 million homes in the United States do not have sanitary installations, 700,000 lack adequate plumbing and 4.5 million have roofs which are in poor condition.

A recent survey carried out by the Louis Harris Public Opinion Institute showed that the social and economic situation was worsening. On the other hand, the U.S. scientific investigation center reported that one-fifth of the wealthiest families in the United States were receiving 41 percent of the nation's gross income; that the wealthiest citizens, who represent only 1 percent of the country's population, each have property worth $1.5 million; and that 77 percent of the families in the United States do not own anything, nor have businesses or shares in any company.

Since we are talking about human rights, an issue that officials in Washington so often refer to when mentioning other countries, let us see what PRISMA LATINO AMERICANO has to say: A recent issue of the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, which is published in New York, carried a report indicating that the cost of a U.S. hospital bed is as high as $160 to $200 per day and, in case of a birth, the cost per day is $1,000. Therefore, since 1951, when the cost was only $16, the cost for hospitalization has increased by 1,250 percent.

There is more: The U.S. science academy termed the social welfare system, presumably created to help those in need, a national shame.

Under what conditions are the ethnic minorities which are discriminated against--Latin Americans, Chicanos, blacks, women, children, political prisoners--living in the United States, presumably the paradise and model of human rights? We will talk about that on another occasion.

NATO SUPPORT FOR SOUTH AFRICA DENOUNCED

FL191955Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1618 GMT 19 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Jesus Escandel, secretary for foreign relations of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC], has denounced the shameful actions of imperialists and NATO in favor of the South African racists. In a speech at the tripartite conference being sponsored by the International Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, Escandel affirmed that, despite the aggressiveness of Africa's enemies, the struggle in that continent is intensifying and the revolutionary processes which sooner or later will lead to the liquidation of apartheid are continuing to develop.

Escandel also said that Angola and Mozambique, two nations which have been forced to pay an enormous price in blood and sacrifices to attain independence, are confronting continued South African military aggression. He also expressed the CTC support for the initiative of convoking next September an international conference in Addis Abab on solidarity with African and Arab peoples.

HAVANA REITERATES SOLIDARITY WITH PUERTO RICO

PA182249Y Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 17 Jun 78 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] When at the close of the past century Cubans were preparing for the war necessary for independence from European colonialism, the name of Puerto Rico was also in the minds of those who aspired to an America liberated from ties of all kinds. When the great forefather of independence, Jose Marti, founded the Cuban revolutionary party abroad to organize and lead the struggle for independence, the first article in his program established as one of its premises to aid and assist in the liberation of Puerto Rico. Some years later, Maj Gen Antonio Maceo y Grajales, the hero of hundreds of battles against the colonialist occupation forces, wrote to a friend: When Cuba is independent, I will ask the government to give permission to achieve the freedom of Puerto Rico because I would not like to turn in my sword while leaving that portion of America enslaved.

With Marti and Maceo killed in combat, with the republic established in 1902, but with its hopes frustrated because of the intervention and the neocolonialism of the United States, those ideas were practically forgotten. The republic, controlled by U.S. imperialism, kept a lengthy silence about that historic commitment.

It was not until the victory of the revolution in 1959 that the ideas and goals of the patriots of the stature of Marti and Maceo regained strength. Our internationalist solidarity with the cause of Puerto Rico is a matter of principle. There have been much tangible proof of it since then. The voices of our leaders have been raised on many occasions to invoke the Puerto Ricans' rights to self-determination and to independence.

For this reason, once again at this time, in a simple act but on a very moving stage, the voice of Cuba was again lifted in support of the Puerto Rican people. The words of Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, Cuban deputy minister of foreign relations, again returned to the subject. To Cuba, he said, international solidarity, revolutionary solidarity and internationalism are not theoretical artifices or tactical resources to be used on occasion, but rather the very essence of its policy and the unvarying line of its international conduct.

Alarcon said that the manner in which Cuba has expressed its solidarity and revolutionary commitment in Africa and the consistent manner in which it has defended the Puerto Rican cause, despite the pressure, threats, risks and difficulties which this has entailed for the Cuban people and government, are more than sufficient proof that this attitude is and will continue to be unvarying. The Cuban deputy foreign minister said: Our Puerto Rican brothers, like all fighters in any corner of the world who are confronting imperialism and colonialism, will always find a comrade in arms, a loyal brother in Cuba.

Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada made these statements during a dinner in his honor by the Puerto Rican independent movement because of the support for the cause of that sister island he gave in the performance of his duties for several years as representative of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba at the United Nations. The ceremony could not have been more moving or eloquent. It was also attended by fighter Andres Figuero Cordero, symbol of the rebel struggle of the Puerto Rican people, who was released some time ago by the U.S. Government after serving 24 years in prison for an attack on the U.S. Congress to call world attention to Puerto Rico's colonialist status.

As with other events, this was a new opportunity to reiterate the internationalist nature of Cuba's principled policy with regard to a territory in our America which is still suffering from the consequences of colonialism and its ties to U.S. imperialism.

UNESCO SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MEETING ENDS

FL161108Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Jun 78 FL

[Text] With the Cuban delegation reading the main report, the 16th coordinating meeting of UNESCO's national committees of socialist countries has ended at the Havana Libre Hotel. During its working sessions, the delegates to the meeting exchanged impressions on the main aspects of the agenda for the 20th UNESCO general conference which will be held at the end of the present year in Paris, France. Among the topics studied were the program plans and a declaration on race and racial prejudice and on the basic principles which govern the use of information media. In addition, the 16th coordinating meeting of UNESCO's national committees also discussed aspects relating to the intergovernmental committee agreements on the needs to systematize cooperation and assistance among the socialist countries.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES WFP EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FL152320Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jun 78 FL

[Excerpt] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, today met with (Garson N. Bogel), executive director of the World Food Program [WFP], who is paying an official visit to Cuba accompanied by a delegation. During the meeting, aspects of cooperation between the WFP and Cuba were discussed.

Official Departs Havana

FL192005Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1626 GMT 19 Jun 78 FL

[Excerpt] (Garson N. Bogel), executive director of the UN WFP, has departed after concluding a visit to our country at the invitation of our government. The official was seen off at Jose Marti International Airport by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation and member of the PCC Central Committee; Adolfo Diaz, Food Industry Deputy Minister, and Guillermo Diaz, director of the international relations department of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. (Bogel) was received last Saturday by Council of State and Council of Ministers President Fidel Castro.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT-ELECT DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT DECISION

FL192010Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1617 GMT 19 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Dominican President-elect Antonio Guzman has protested a decision of the Balaguer government to designate Chilean technicians to conduct a revision of the results of the recently-held elections. Guzman said there are more than enough Dominican specialists to conduct the task and criticized the use of technicians who work for a government which destroyed democracy in Chile.

The administration of President Joaquin Balaguer has demanded from the electoral board a recount of the results of the presidential elections held on 16 May, which resulted in the triumph of Antonio Guzman, the candidate of the opposition Dominican Revolutionary Party. Guzman also announced that he had held a third meeting with Balaguer and reported that the Dominican president had given him information on the functions of state agencies.

GUYANA

PRC VICE PREMIER TO PAY VISIT

PA161238Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0531 GMT 15 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Georgetown, 14 Jun (AFP)--Chinese Vice Premier Keng Piao will pay a 5-day visit to Guyana starting on 20 July, according to an announcement made here today by reliable diplomatic sources. A high-level Chinese mission visited Guyana and other countries of the Caribbean Common Market [CARICOM] for the first time in 1971. Since then, China has established diplomatic relations with Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Barbados, four of the five CARICOM member countries. Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham paid a visit to China in 1975 and President Arthur Chung did the same last year.

POLICE FORCE TO BE WING OF PNC

FL161410Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Jun 78 p 9 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 12 (CANA)--Policemen in Guyana have been urged to regard themselves as being inextricably bound up with the cause of the country's socialist revolution and with the "thrust" of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC).

Education, Social Development, and Cultural Minister Vincent Teekah made the point today while declaring open a training course for junior police officers.

The minister recalled that in the past such training like the training of Guyanese in many other fields had been done overseas, particularly in Britain and North America.

The purpose of such overseas training had been aimed at brainwashing Guyanese and ensuring that they were "properly soaked" in the ideology of the country providing the training.

However, Teekah continued, a new society was now being fashioned in Guyana through revolution from capitalism to socialism.

There were enemies of that revolution who were using every occasion to let loose venom and "bait us with words beautifully decorated with shouts of human rights and the like while their real interest and selfish desires are to subvert our cause and hurt our country."

Against that background, Teekah declared, "it is imperative that policemen realise that it is their national duty, their patriotic duty, to be on the side of the revolution.

"It is more important that our force recognize that it is in their interest to be part of the revolution.

"It is most essential that the Guyana police force become ideologically, emotionally and physically involved in promoting the socialist cause," he said.

Mr. Teekah rejected the concept of neutrality, deeming it something of a 'partial nature.'

BURNHAM: PARTIES WILL NOT BE BANNED

FL171600Y Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 14 Jun 78 p 3 FL

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, 13 Jun (CANA)--Prime Minister Forbes Burnham said last night his government and the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) has no intentions of banning all other political parties.

"We believe in the right of groups to form parties and then for the people to decide on who will govern them," he told a large gathering in Georgetown.

The prime minister added, however, that in future political parties would have to meet certain requirements, including respect for the principle or sovereignty and for the principle of democracy.

Political parties would not be allowed to carry on as if they were agencies of forces and powers outside of Guyana, he declared.

As opposition groups concentrate on public meetings and the pages of the opposition press--with the government media closed to them--the PNC has come out with a massive propaganda campaign using not only the press and radio but also banners across busy streets and hundreds of posters.

The constitution bill, which is at stake in the referendum, is aimed at transferring to Parliament the power to amend certain entrenched constitutional provisions dealing mainly with the state and its territory, the presidency, parliament, and general elections.

The government says it is necessary in order to clear the way for the introduction of a new constitution.

But the move has come in for strong criticism from all opposition political parties, the Council of Churches, four trade unions, and a majority of lawyers, doctors, architects, and dentists.

"There are some who thought that independence under the People's National Congress would give them the opportunity to supplant former imperial masters, but the PNC is not given to forgetting ideals and recanting from its declarations," Mr. Burnham said.

"Now the time has come for us to embody, in written form, the ideals and aspirations of the people," he added.

In doing that he said the government would write off a colonial-inspired constitution which had become "irrelevent and not in keeping with our socialist thrust."

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151